

Alzheimer's Disease / Dementia

TEST I

- **1. Become sensitized to the physical and behavioral consequences of Alzheimer's disease.**

3.10.2.2

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1. Alzheimer's disease is defined as:
 - a. a psychological condition
 - b. a disease of the arteries
 - c. a physical, degenerative disease of the brain
 - d. a temporary, reversible disease
2. One of the PRIMARY symptoms of Alzheimer's disease is:
 - a. inability to dress oneself
 - b. difficulty swallowing
 - c. short-term memory loss
 - d. long-term memory loss
3. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of Alzheimer's disease?
 - a. chest pains
 - b. impaired judgment
 - c. delusions
 - d. problems communicating
4. The difference between Alzheimer's disease and dementia is:
 - a. Alzheimer's disease is an actual disease; dementia is a general term for many conditions.
 - b. All forms of dementia are reversible; Alzheimer's is not reversible.
 - c. All forms of dementia including Alzheimer's disease are reversible.
 - d. They are the same diseases.
5. Which of the following diseases or conditions may cause dementia?
 - a. head trauma
 - b. b-12 deficiency
 - c. thyroid dysfunction
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
6. Which of these conditions may cause dementia?
 - a. Excessive exercise
 - b. Fatigue
 - c. Chronic alcoholism
 - d. Overeating

- 3.10.2.2 7. All of these conditions or disease may cause dementia EXCEPT:
- kidney failure
 - mini-strokes
 - Parkinson's disease
 - Schizophrenia
- 4.12.1 8. Which characteristics are NOT typical of a person with Alzheimer's disease?
- difficulty communicating
 - confused look
 - forgetfulness
 - cheerful, animated expression
- **2. Identify situations where a person with Alzheimer's disease may be encountered.**
- 3.10.2.2 9. Law enforcement officers will have more encounters with people who have Alzheimer's disease or dementia because:
- Lifespan is shorter for most people.
 - People don't have as much opportunity for exercise and are overweight.
 - Cancer is no longer as prevalent in society.
 - The baby boomer generation is nearing the age of 65 and people are living longer.
- 3.10.2.2 and/or 4.12 10. Which of the following situations are you likely to encounter a person with Alzheimer's disease?
- driving erratically / appearing DUI
 - being victimized
 - caught shoplifting
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
- 4.12.1 and/or 3.10.2.2 11. A person with Alzheimer's disease who is indecently exposing him/herself:
- Is deliberately being offensive and should be prosecuted.
 - May have had trouble getting his pants back on appropriately and doesn't notice.
 - Should be prosecuted as a felon and held without bail.
 - Is in need of psychological intervention.
- 3.10.2.2 and/or 4.12 12. People with Alzheimer's disease are more vulnerable to victimization because which of the following:
- poor memory loss
 - limited communication
 - poor judgement
 - all of the above
 - none of the above

- **3. Learn specific intervention techniques for managing a person with Alzheimer's disease.**

- 4.12 13. Common clues for recognizing Alzheimer's disease include all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. confusion
 - b. forgetfulness
 - c. shortness of breath
 - d. inappropriate dress
- 4.17.2 14. Which of the following procedures is NOT correct for assisting a person with Alzheimer's disease?
- a. Calmly introduce yourself.
 - b. Check missing person files and reports.
 - c. If you cannot locate family, friends or Alzheimer's Association, release them on their own recognizance.
 - d. Refer to social services or a hospital for emergency supervision.
- 4.17.2 15. How should you encounter a person with Alzheimer's disease?
- a. Treat them like an adult, traffic or pedestrian offender.
 - b. Run criminal wants and warrant checks.
 - c. Speak calmly and look for medical identification, bracelet or other form of I.D.
 - d. Tell them to see a psychiatrist.
- 4.17.2 16. In dealing with a missing persons report of a person with Alzheimer's disease:
- a. Families should be told to wait 24 hours, since they will likely show up within 24 hours.
 - b. Immediate response is required since a missing Alzheimer person represents an urgent search incident.
 - c. No response is necessary because Alzheimer's people will find their way home eventually.
 - d. Families should wait 8 hours before calling for assistance.
- 4.17.2 17. You have found an elderly person wandering down a busy street, paying no attention to traffic. You do not detect any alcohol use. What should your initial action be?
- a. Notify the Alzheimer's Association, family members or caregivers.
 - b. Assume the person knows you are there to help, and arrange for transportation to emergency supervision.
 - c. Approach calmly, Check for ID and check missing person files.
 - d. Identify yourself and your office and then order them out of the road.

- 4.17.2 18. When confronting a bewildered looking individual, you should do the following except:
- Keep the “climate” cool and don’t overload them.
 - Keep questions and instructions short and simple.
 - Quickly place them in a safe place, such as your vehicle.
 - Speak loudly and act official.
- 4.12 and/or 4.17.2 19. You are called to the scene of a shoplifting incident. An elderly person is insisting that the article is his/hers and he/she already owns it and is refusing to pay for it. It is obvious that this individual is becoming agitated and begins to push his/her way towards the door. What should your initial action be?
- Place them in custody and search them.
 - Attempt to find out why the lady took the article in question.
 - Speak slowly, calmly, identify yourself and tell them you are there to help.
 - Reprimand the shopkeeper and separate the parties.
- 4.12 and/or 4.17.2 20. An elderly woman calls in a burglary. Upon arrival, you discover her daughter and 3 teenage granddaughters live there. The caller is convinced the daughter is a stranger who has stolen money and clothes. The family is arguing and she is agitated and demanding you arrest the daughter. What should your first 2 initial actions be?
- Separate the grandmother from the rest of the family.
 - Identify yourself and explain that you are there to help.
 - Arrest the daughter.
 - Arrest the elderly lady.
 - Both a and b.
 - Both b and d.
- 4.12 and/or 4.17.2 21. A female citizen reports an elderly man who sits, uninvited on her porch, refuses to leave, and insists that he owns the property several times each week. You observe an elderly man quietly sitting there. The caller is inside. What is the best initial approach to make?
- Tell him if he doesn’t leave, he’ll be arrested and charged with trespassing.
 - Demand he tell you where he lives and what he is doing there.
 - Calmly greet the gentleman and ask him if you can join him on the porch.
 - Call the 800 number on his bracelet.

• **4. Become familiar with community resources, including the Safe Return program, Project Lifesaver and the Alzheimer’s Association.**

- 3.10.2.2 21. The Safe Return Program assists law enforcement with which of the following?
- finding lost children
 - serving warrants
 - finding lost memory-impaired persons
 - fingerprinting

- 3.10.2.2 22. What is the benefit of registering for the Safe Return Program?
- a. a senior discount in local stores
 - b. a bracelet that uses the GPS system
 - c. free mapping devices
 - d. a 24 hour/7 days a week safety identification service
- 3.10.2.2 23. You can refer families to _____ to request a Safe Return Identification bracelet.
- a. social services
 - b. their local mall
 - c. the local Alzheimer's Association Chapter
 - d. human services department
- 3.10.2.2 24. Project Lifesaver
- a. is an identification bracelet
 - b. uses a bracelet with a transmitter that allows law enforcement to track a person with memory loss
 - c. uses GPS to locate lost individuals
 - d. is used only for children
- 4.17.2 25. People with Alzheimer's disease wander away from their home because:
- a. They have lost the ability to recognize familiar surroundings.
 - b. They have lost their sense of direction and can't figure out how to get from one place to another.
 - c. They want to go "home".
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. None of the above.
- 4.17.2 26. Individuals with Alzheimer's disease will usually cry out or seek assistance when lost.
- a. True
 - b. False